

NOT WAR, BUT THE TARIFF.

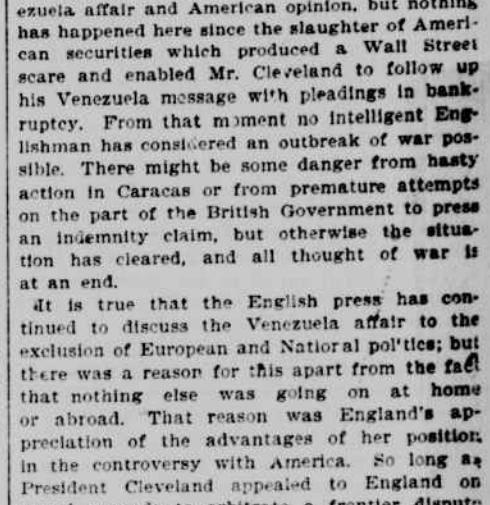
ENGLAND FEARS AN EARTHQUAKE

GREATER BUGBEAR THAN  
VENEZUELA.

ONE GREAT MATERIAL REASON WHY GREAT BRITAIN SHOULD PRESERVE PEACE—SERIOUS MOOD OF THE LONDON PRESS AS COMPARED WITH THE JESTING SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE—“TRUTH’S” PROPOSITION FOR ARBITRATION—OTHER NEWSPAPER COMMENT—MR. AND MRS. GLAD.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES  
AND OTHER EN-  
TERTAINMENTS--  
SOME NEW  
BOOKS.  
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
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London, Dec. 28.—No real change in the relations of Great Britain and the United States has occurred since the Venezuela Commission bill was passed a week ago. The interval has been filled here with mummery suited to the

all sorts and conditions of Englishmen have united in a Christmas carol in favor of peace. This was a safe thing to do, because they knew in their hearts a week ago that there would be no war. It is one thing to cry "Peace" when there is no peace, and another thing to proclaim it when everybody is ridiculing the idea that war is possible. The newspapers have been



moral grounds to arbitrate a frontier dispute  
with the republics the advantage

and with the United States. The English conscience was uneasy when Mr. Chamberlain's order for defending the frontier with Maxim guns was disclosed; it would have been stirred more deeply if Lord Salisbury's dispatch dealing jauntily and contemptuously with the Monroe Doctrine had been read by itself without the

This situation was so congenial to the National feeling that it has been pleasant for the English to read about it. All the journals have catered to this taste. Those American newspapers which have made frantic efforts to avert the horrors of impossible war by unnecessary peace-making have increased this appetite. Meanwhile the English have looked on at our Empire as added to their own, without war and disruption and de-

exploring the tendencies of American politics and the excitable character of the American people, smiling.

ing over Senator Gray's attempt to explain away the President's message wondering what a self-instituted Commission of Arbitration could accomplish, and deriving a new sense of British resources for averting war from the slump in American securities at a critical juncture. The

English have thoroughly enjoyed the situation during the holiday week, and have made the prospect of war a common joke whenever they have met Americans. Indeed, there has been a

striking contrast between the seriousness with which the newspapers have dealt with the so-called crisis in the relations of the two countries and the good-humored pleasantry and badinage

with which the menace of war has been laughed down in business and social circles.

Reflecting men, however, have been sobered by the evidence of the existence in America of a

strong body of hostile opinion to English methods in diplomacy. That is recognized as something too serious for a jest. Whatever may be the outcome of the work of the Venezuela Commission

outcome of the work of the Venezuela Commission; whatever blunders Mr. Cleveland may have made in applying the Monroe Doctrine and giving warning of bankruptcy three days after

threatening war, it is also perceived that, whatever may be the financial embarrassments in Washington and New-York, the Republican party will ultimately deal with them in a way

which will be hostile to British mercantile interests. The tariff bill, with its horizontal increase of duties, may be hung up in the Senate or be vetoed by the President, but sooner or later the

Treasury will be filled and National credit restored by legislation in line with that which for a generation after the Civil War rendered American prosperity the marvel of the modern world.

Far from being in the interest of England, this legislation will postpone indefinitely the triumph of free trade.

So great a financial authority as "The Economist" admitted three weeks ago that the proper method of checking gold exports and averting disaster was to increase the revenues and con-

spoken now that the Republican House has taken a long step in that direction, but other journals recognize clearly the blow which textile

and other British manufactures will ultimately receive when the tariff is readjusted to the conditions of prosperity. Something like a cold wave has already swept over Bradford, Hudders-

field and Leeds, where the woollen trade with the United States has increased tenfold since the passage of the Wilson tariff. Indeed, Englishmen are already saving under their breath the

the slump in American securities was a great misfortune for England, since it has opened the way for something like retaliation in tariff legis-

Another equally sobering thought is forcibly expressed by "The Manchester Courier," which says that the losses of American investors seen

worthy of being bracketed with the scarcely less depressing circumstance that England now produces less than one-seventh of the wheat consumed by her population, and is dependent for

America and other countries for the remaining six-sevenths. "The Courier" says that English men should realize the terrible straits for food